

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The religious revival is still in progress in Seward with encouraging results.

Friends and neighbors of Judge T. H. Saunders of Osceola planned a surprise on the occasion of his sixty-second birthday. The thirty friends present gave the judge a very pretty rocker and other things. The presentation was made by Rev. L. F. Smith.

At Columbus George Mostak, his grown-up son and another man attacked Paul Brick, beat him in a most brutal manner with a hammer and horsehoe and stabbed him with a knife. The knife wound is considered dangerous. The offending parties are in jail.

Mrs. S. M. Walker, state president of the W. C. T. U., has just completed a successful tour of the tenth and Eleventh districts, resulting in the work being taken up in McCook, Culbertson, Trenton and Benkelman, and of accession to membership at other points.

A. B. McFarland, who has posed as a divine healer in Nebraska county for some months, has found so much disfavor in the eyes of the church people of the county that the doors of the churches are shut against him and he declares his intention to erect a building to be used as a healing mission.

The Otoe county mortgage record for the month of March shows a net reduction of \$37,947.44 in this class of indebtedness. The number of new instruments offered for record was sixty-three, aggregating \$100,969; ninety-four releases were filed, totaling up \$138,763. The showing is a very satisfactory one.

Following is the record of mortgages filed and released in Gage county for the month ending March 31: Farm mortgages filed, ninety-six, amounting to \$153,562; released, ninety, amounting to \$115,428. City and town mortgages filed, seventeen, amounting to \$6,353; released, twenty-eight, amounting to \$19,335.

The general opinion of those best posted is that winter wheat in Hamilton county is in fair condition at this date, and with favorable weather from now on will make a full average crop. One of the most conservative and yet best posted farmers in the county is offering to pay \$3 per acre in cash for winter wheat, and has thus far found no seller.

The wheat crop in this section of the state, says a Wyomere dispatch, is now known to be practically ruined by the severe winter, except a very small portion which was planted very early, and the farmers are now waiting for suitable weather to begin plowing up 80 per cent of their wheat lands preparatory to planting in corn. Owners of an 80-acre peach farm in this county say the peach crop will be a total failure, but claims are made that cherries and other small fruit are not injured.

The spring term of court for this county, says a Red Cloud dispatch, which is a jury term, has commenced. It bids fair to be a very interesting session, as there are about seven damage suits to come up. The most important of these is the one in which Mrs. Anna Hadley of this city sues M. A. Stern and John Polniak for \$5,000 damages for selling her husband liquor. The case will be fought by the saloonmen to the bitter end. Those best acquainted with the case believe the saloon men will win.

On the 6th Governor Poynter approved or vetoed all bills in his hands. He vetoed the Omaha charter bill, senate file No. 22, by Noyes, a bill to require election of county commissioners in Douglas county at large instead of by districts, and vetoed an item of \$2,000 in house roll No. 501, the general appropriation bill, the item in question being for the payment of expenses of an investigation of state offices authorized by the action of the senate. The governor approved the Zellers bill, house roll No. 63, approved house roll No. 501, the general appropriation bill, with the exception of the one item referred to, the miscellaneous claims bill, house roll No. 603, and also the deficiency claims bill, house roll No. 600, and approved house roll No. 251, the bill making the office of clerk of the district court a salaried office and fixing the salary at from \$1,600 to \$5,000 in accordance with the size of the county.

Yesterday afternoon, says the Lincoln Journal, Judge Frost granted a temporary restraining order against Auditor Cornell, enjoining him from issuing a warrant to Myron Wheeler for \$1,017.75, an amount appropriated to Mr. Wheeler by the legislature for services in the reporting of the impeachment cases against state officers heard in 1893. The order was granted on the application of H. M. Waring of Omaha, who claims a one-third interest in the amount appropriated. The application cites Myron H. Wheeler, Bert E. Betts and Auditor Cornell as defendants. Service was secured on Auditor Cornell last evening and a copy of the order was left at Mr. Wheeler's residence late in the evening. Mr. Wheeler had departed Sunday for Havana. Mrs. Wheeler told Sheriff Trompen that she was under the impression that Mr. Waring had been paid his share of the amount due by Mr. Wheeler personally. She was not certain of this, however, but thought some kind of a settlement had been made.

Mrs. Lettie Bean, wife of Rev. Frank W. Bean, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of Clay Center, died last week after a few days' illness. Mrs. Bean was a member of the Degree of Honor of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Lincoln county during the month of March three farm mortgages, amounting to \$6,600, were filed, and twenty-one, amounting to \$12,535, were satisfied. One city mortgage, which amounted to \$800, was filed, and seven, amounting to \$3,365, were satisfied. The number of chattel mortgages filed was 118, valued at \$71,777, and forty-one, valued at \$14,284, were satisfied.

HAVE NOW BECOME LAW

Because the Governor's Signature Has Been Affixed.

MEASURES STILL HANGING FIRE.

Probability that Most of the Bills Yet Enacted Will Be Approved Before Expiration of the Term Days.

The following bills have been signed by Governor Poynter during the session and up till Thursday:

House roll No. 113, by Thompson of Merrick, appropriating \$90,000 for the payment of members, officers and employees of the legislature.

House roll 121, by Thompson of Merrick, appropriating \$40,000 for the payment of the incidental expenses of the session.

House roll 351, by Zellers, appropriating \$1,500 for an emergency fund to be used by the state board of health in the suppression of epidemics and the prevention of diseases with the provision that the appropriation shall be available for expenses already incurred in this manner.

House roll 171, by Clark, providing a one-mill levy for the use of the state university.

House roll No. 18, by Mann, to make plowing on the public highway a misdemeanor.

House roll 170, by Armstrong, to authorize the state board of health to appoint a board of examiners of embalming in the state and providing penalties for violation of the act.

House roll 37, by Easterling, re-enacting the law relating to obtaining money under false pretenses and adding a provision that the same shall apply to persons defrauding corporations, associations and partnerships.

House roll 31, by Evans, removing from section 602, civil code, relating to modifications of judgments by district judges, the provision concerning married women.

House roll 24, by Lane, amending section 26, chapter 34, compiled statutes, a curative bill.

House roll 156, by Wilcox, to fix the tax on dogs in cities of the second class from \$1 to \$3.

House roll 84, by Elwood, repealing the law providing a bounty on the cultivation of timber, sections 10 and 11, chapter 2, article 4, compiled statutes.

House roll 153, by Jansen, repealing chapter 33, compiled statutes relating to destruction of grasshoppers.

House roll 55, by Prince, to amend section 10, chapter 44, compiled statutes, reducing interest on state warrants from 5 to 4 per cent.

House roll 197, by Lemar, to legalize acknowledgments and oaths heretofore taken and administered by commissioners of deeds.

House roll 93, by Weaver, to amend section 601, a civil code, providing that in cases of original jurisdiction in the supreme court, a complete record may be waived.

House roll 252, by Nesbit, to amend sections 14, 15, 16, chapter 45, compiled statutes, to permit cities of the second class to issue bonds for street improvement.

House roll 88 by Weaver, an act concerning the compensation of receivers providing that they may be paid by salary or on a percentage on cash received and properly accounted for by them.

House roll 187, by Weaver, to provide that all fire insurance policies written and covering property in the state shall be countersigned and issued only by a duly authorized agent, resident of the state.

House roll 290, by Young, appropriating money belonging to the state normal school library fund for the purchase of books for the library of said school.

House roll 362, by Weaver, to locate the state fair permanently at Lincoln.

House roll 43, by Grandstaff, amending section 208, of the criminal code, relating to adultery.

House roll No. 68, by Beverly, to limit and regulate the employment of children in manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments, fixing the age limit at ten years and at fourteen years under certain conditions.

House roll 192, by Beverly, regulating and limiting the hours of employment of females in manufacturing, mechanical, industrial and mercantile establishments.

House roll 189, by Zellers, limiting the levy in certain school districts to an amount that will bring in not to exceed \$400 annually.

House roll 191, by Weaver, re-enacting the insurance laws.

House roll 517, by Meyers, to amend section 68, chapter 17, article 1, compiled statutes, defining the boundaries of Sarpy county.

House roll No. 155, by Wilcox, to amend sections 19 and 24, chapter 93a, article 3, compiled statutes, to permit irrigation bond coupons and warrants to be applied on taxes.

House roll 240, by Detweiler, permitting the school board in metropolitan cities to make the school levy instead of the city council.

House roll 271, by Olmstead, to establish a state barbers' examining board and to regulate the practice of barbering.

taining the governor to appoint the superintendent of the Kearney industrial school.

House roll 183, by Wilcox, limiting the hours of employment of certain railway employees.

House roll 254, by Olmstead, providing that there shall be no limit to the time a city, county, township or village may begin action for the recovery of the title or possession of any public road, or lots or grounds.

House roll 285, by Olmstead, to authorize the organization and regulate the conduct of mutual insurance companies to insure against loss of hogs by death by disease.

House roll 50, by Lemar, changing time for members of boards of education to take their seats from July to May, passed with the emergency clause.

S. F. 189, by Reynolds, providing for the registration, leasing, selling and general management of the educational lands of Nebraska.

S. F. 62, by Fowler, providing that in a replevin suit where the property exceeds \$200, it may be certified from justice to district court.

S. F. 133, by Arends, fixing the time of election of different members of town board trustees in alternative years.

S. F. 257, by Holbrook, providing that where bridges cross streams dividing counties they shall be jointly maintained.

S. F. 287, by Talbot, providing that voting machines may be used at the option of the electors of cities and counties.

S. F. 44, by Miller, to punish cattle stealing and punish persons receiving or buying stolen cattle and to punish all persons harboring or concealing cattle thieves.

S. F. 120, by Spohn, to permit cities of the second class to purchase, receive by donation, to improve, maintain and control parks.

S. F. 41, by Currie, to provide free attendance at public high schools of non-resident pupils.

S. F. 281, by Prout, authorizing the governor to provide for the presentation of medals to the officers and men of the First, Second, and Third regiments and troop K, U. S. volunteer cavalry, in the Spanish-American war.

S. F. 151, by Fowler, to provide for the use of all fees collected by counties under the old free high school law by transferring them to the new free high school fund.

S. F. 35, substitute by committee on insurance, providing a system of fees for assessment companies and regulating mutual benefit companies.

S. F. 131, by Van Dusen, providing when school boards shall take their seats, fixing salaries of secretaries, etc.

S. F. 8, by Farrell, to require school boards to provide suitable water closets.

S. F. 46, by Alexander, relating to offenses against the killing of game.

S. F. 50, by Allen, for the transfer of state funds unused to the general fund.

S. F. 28, by Fowler, repeal of the statutes relating to arrest before or after judgment.

S. F. 33, by Talbot, preventing district judges from practicing at attorneys.

S. F. 20, by Holbrook, for cities of the second class to pay off outstanding bonds.

S. F. 103, by Steele, permitting county attorneys to follow county cases into other counties on change of venue.

S. F. 132, by Van Dusen, fixing the salary of county surveyors in Lancaster and Douglas counties.

S. F. 203, by Newell, making the offices of city attorney and marshal elective offices in cities of the second class.

S. F. 135, by Holbrook, authorizing mutual insurance companies to insure county churches, parsonages and school houses.

S. F. 136, by Crow, making dogs personal property.

S. F. 113, by Prout, curative act.

S. F. 149, by Prout, curative act.

S. F. 124, by Prout, curative act.

S. F. 140, by Reynolds, curative act.

S. F. 117, by Prout, curative act.

S. F. 113, by Prout, curative act.

S. F. 96, by Prout, curative act.

The Legislature

Senate. Friday's session of the senate continued on Sunday. At 9 o'clock on that day bills on third reading were proceeded with.

The conference committee on house roll No. 444, the salaries appropriation bill, reported making the following recommendations: That the senate recede from its amendment raising the adjutant general's salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500 and substitute therefor \$1,350; recede from the amendments raising the salaries of the deputy secretary of state and deputy superintendent of public instruction from \$1,500 to \$1,600, and the salary of the superintendent of the feeble-minded institute at Beatrice from \$1,800 to \$2,000, substituting therefor \$1,900; recede from the amendment cutting off the salary of \$500 per year for the stenographer in the labor commissioner's office, and to allow the insurance bureau a stenographer at \$800 per annum.

On motion of Senator Prout the report of the conference committee was agreed to.

The order of bills on third reading was passed.

House roll No. 183, providing that railroad employees shall not be on duty to exceed eighteen consecutive hours without being allowed a period of rest.

House roll No. 65, to license and regulate junk dealers, pawnbrokers, chattel loaners, etc.

House roll No. 318, to require the equipment of hotels, public halls and buildings with fire escapes.

House roll No. 470, for the relief of William C. Peterson.

House roll No. 413, reducing the number of justices of the peace in Lincoln from three to two.

House roll No. 254, relating to action to recover title.

House roll No. 18, Olmstead's bill to "prevent corrupt practices at elections."

House roll No. 50, providing that the term of school board members shall begin May 1.

On motion, the resolutions condemning of Colonel Stotsenburg, adopted early in the session, were expunged by a vote of 24 yeas to 1 nay.

The conference committee reported, saying that the joint committee could not recede from the senate amendment raising university salaries from \$210,000 to \$242,500. The report was adopted by unanimous vote.

The senate went into committee of the whole on house rolls Nos. 603, 600 and 457, Senator Prout in the chair.

A second time the clerk of the house appeared, announcing the rejection of the conference committee report, and the appointment by that body of a new committee.

The committee of the whole reported. Senator Locke moved not to concur in the senate amendment to house roll No. 603, relating to beet sugar bonuses. The motion prevailed by a five voice vote. There was no demand for a roll call.

A motion by Senator Newell not to concur in the items of newspaper claims for printing constitutional amendments prevailed.

Senator Spohn moved to non-concur in the items allowing the chieftain bounty of \$17,800. The motion was vehemently opposed by Senator Hannibal and Senator Prout. Roll call was demanded and the vote on the motion to non-concur resulted in 12 yeas and 18 nays, a strict party vote save that Senators Currie, Newell and Van Dusen voted with the fusionists in the affirmative. The motion was lost, and the report of the committee of the whole was adopted as amended.

House roll No. 457, for the relief of Thurston County, was passed.

House roll No. 2, the district clerk salary bill, was passed.

House roll No. 551, the general appropriations bill, was passed with the emergency clause.

At 2:30 Sunday morning the senate was still in session.

The senate got through with its labors Sunday evening about 6 o'clock. Lieutenant Governor Gilbert made a short speech in which he expressed his appreciation of the kindly sentiments the senators had shown to the entertained for him, but said he would not say all he had on tap on account of the lateness of the hour.

The day and the latter part of last night has been one of weary waiting, for most of the members and the large majority did not care to stand it, and left for home.

House. The house, like the senate, continued Friday's session into Sunday morning.

Taylor of Custer moved that the house committee be instructed to agree upon \$220,000 for the university. Prince of Hall moved to amend that it be made \$230,000. Burns of Lancaster amended this by making it \$225,000. After further discussion the amendments were withdrawn and the motion by Taylor was adopted.

S. F. 55, by Senator Holbrook of Dodge, to regulate the organization and operation of mutual benefit associations and life insurance companies, failed to pass with the emergency clause by a vote of 55 to 10. Those voting against the bill were: Anderson, Broderick, Carter, Hicks, McCracken, McGinley, Olmstead and Shore. On the second call the bill was passed without the emergency clause by a vote of 63 to 3.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate Prof. Gillespie's connection with the Deaf and Dumb institute at Omaha, exonerating Mr. Gillespie, was presented at this time and caused a little flutter and some opposition, but was adopted by a vote of 51 to 28.

The question of overtime for employees came up again and Pollard of Cass moved that the matter be left to the judgment of the speaker of the house and the timekeeper.

Burman moved to amend that the speaker be instructed to sign all claims for overtime.

On roll call the motion by Burman was defeated by a vote of 15 to 55 and the motion by Pollard was adopted. The house members then went to supper.

The house did not concur in the amendments of the senate to house roll No. 501 and a conference committee was appointed, consisting of Thompson of Merrick, Prince and Wyman.

Acetylene Gas—A Great Discovery.

In 1836 a new gas was discovered which is now destined to revolutionize the lighting system of the world. At that time, however, the method of producing the gas was so expensive that its general use as an illuminating gas was not thought probable; however, in 1888, Prof. T. L. Wilson discovered that calcium carbide could be produced in large quantities by fusing lime and coal in an electric furnace, and since that time a great number of factories have been started for its manufacture.

Acetylene gas is produced by pouring water on calcium carbide, the water disintegrating the carbide and setting free the gas, the process very much resembling the slacking of lime.

The gas burns with a pure white light and has a brilliancy and beauty far surpassing that of any other artificial light known. The light has nearly the same spectrum as the sun, enabling a person to match colors by its light as accurately as by daylight. Owing to the late improvements in the methods of producing calcium carbide, it has become so cheap that acetylene gas costs less to burn than either coal gas, electric light or coal oil.

About two years ago calcium carbide was selling for one dollar a pound, but today it sells for five cents per pound. One pound of carbide will make five feet of acetylene gas, which, when burned from a twenty-four candle power acetylene gas tip will cost but one half cent, per hour, as a twenty-four candle power burner consumes but one-half foot of gas per hour.

The calcium carbide yielding so large an amount of gas of such great brilliancy makes it possible for people to have a little gas generator in their houses and run their own gas plant.

The piping used for ordinary coal gas is used, but the tips, or burners, are changed to what is known as acetylene tips. Several companies have been formed for the purpose of manufacturing generators to be used in private houses, stores, etc., to make acetylene gas for private use; one firm, F. H. Slack & Co., being located as far west as Omaha, and making really the finest acetylene gas generator of all, called the "Monarch."

There is no doubt but that acetylene gas has come to stay and many people are buying generators for their homes as they are now so constructed as to be practically of no trouble to run.

The acetylene gas possesses several other good qualities besides its brilliancy that will bring it in demand, one being that it does not injure the eyes, nor does it injure plants, and this latter quality will make it popular as a light for green houses.

High prices were obtained for relics and letters of Sir Walter Scott at a recent sale in London. A lot of eighty-two letters, addressed to his brother and his brother's wife, brought \$15,000. A five-page letter to a brother referring to his patronage brought \$85. A silver paper stand, bought by Sir Walter for his mother, with his first fee of \$25 as an advocate, fetched \$200, and a ash walking stick \$205. The first edition of the first series of "Tales of My Landlord" was sold for \$125. At the same sale, Rudyard Kipling's "Departmental Ditties" first edition, with the original wrapper, brought \$73; John Ruskin's "Poems," 1850, privately printed, \$110, and Wordsworth's "Poems," 1815, \$51.

Wisconsin produces annually an average of 10,000,000 pounds of cheese, nearly all of it made by Swiss methods and Swiss people, who imitate the home product fairly well. Most of it is shipped to the Pacific coast, and finds its market in the South American countries. The work is done between April and the late autumn months, and many of the "cheesers," as they are called, young Swiss who have learned their trade at home, go back each year to spend the winter, reappearing regularly with the opening of the working season. The industry is an increasing one, and the quality of the product is guarded as jealously as the Swiss at home guard that of their own.

General Greene's paper in the April Century, "The Capture of Manila," gives a picturesque account of an interview between himself and Admiral Dewey. "Long anxiety had made the admiral subject to insomnia, and he found it difficult to get to sleep before two or three o'clock in the morning. He was always up soon after sunrise, and in order partly to make up for this loss of sleep he was in the habit of lying down in the afternoon. I was extremely sorry to disturb him, but he received me with the utmost cordiality." The general had ridden nine miles through the mud and crossed the bay in a heavy sea, and the mud dripped on the deck from his cotton uniform.

Prof. John Fiske, whose treatises on "The Destinies of Man and the Idea of God" have attracted so much attention, opens the April Atlantic with a profound and impressive paper in the same line of thought. The topic of his powerful article is "The Mystery of Evil," the question which in all recent times has been the burden of the minds of men. Prof. Fiske in his paper institutes an inquiry into this engrossing subject, making use of all the historic, philosophic and religious literature on the subject, and endeavors to show what the place of evil is in the economy of the universe, reaching the conclusion that unless we had come to know good and evil we should never have become fashioned in God's image.

"People say that that kind of a wound heals," said a Rudyard Kipling, writing to a father who has lost his little son, "but it doesn't. It only skins over; but there is at least some black consolation to be got from the old and bitter thought that the boy is safe from the chances of the after years. I don't know that that helps, unless you happen to know some man who is under deeper sorrow than yours—a man, say, who has watched the child of his begetting go body and soul to the devil, and feels that he is responsible. But it is the mother that bore him who suffers most when the young life goes out."

The infidel reviles the Bible, while he rests secure under the protection of its laws, enforced by believers of the Word.

Omaha Charter Bill Vetoed. LINCOLN, Neb., April 6.—Governor Poynter transmitted to the secretary of state house roll No. 385, amending the Omaha charter, without his approval. This action has been taken after a long and careful study of the bill. Visiting delegations from Omaha supporting and opposing the bill were attentively listened to, telegrams and letters almost without number having been considered before action was taken.

Assaults an Editor. EMPORIA, Kas., April 7.—Colonel L. Severy, defeated candidate for mayor on the citizens' ticket, today assaulted William A. White, editor of the Gazette, knocking him down twice with a cane. Editor White, in last night's paper, abused Severy for running on the citizens' ticket after being defeated for nomination in the republican convention. White was cut on the forehead and hand. William A. White is a well known author and newspaper man.

Alaska Calling for Relief. WASHINGTON, April 7.—Acting Secretary Melickjohn stated today that owing to the numerous stories of destitution and suffering in Alaska which are being received at the department orders have been issued to Captain Abercrombie, commanding the Copper river expedition, to hurry his departure as much as possible. A telegram received today from that officer indicated that the expedition will leave Seattle on the 12th inst.

Kodak Caused His Death. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7.—Samuel M. Graham, well known throughout central Pennsylvania, was instantly killed near this place today while attempting to get a kodak picture of a large stump, which was about being blown out of the ground with dynamite, a silver striking him on the neck and nearly cutting his head from the body. He was a member of the firm of Graham, Herd & Co.

Hobart a Little Better. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Vice President Hobart was a little better last night. He rested easy throughout the day and was benefited by it, but the hot raised from his relapse of several days ago sufficient to indicate when he will be about again. He is still kept in bed, and every effort is being made to have him take the complete rest essential to his recovery. His physician is now visiting him twice a day, as against once before today.

A drunken Irishman is said to have made Tacoma the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad. The city has now a population of over 50,000, and is growing fast. Seattle, twenty-two miles away, long has been the boast of Washington, but Tacoma is running away with it. The directors of the Northern Pacific, as the story goes, were prospecting to find the best place for a terminus, and their attention had been directed to Stellacoom City, about twelve miles southwest of Tacoma. The Irishman referred to was engaged to drive them to Stellacoom, where the waters of Puget sound are ten fathoms deep, and no doubt they would have been so charmed with the harbor that Tacoma would never have been thought of. But Mr. Irish got roaring drunk, failed to provide conveyances and so disappointed the directors that in a pet they selected Tacoma as the terminus.

One of Joseph Choate's peculiarities is told by a friend who declares that whenever Mr. Choate was studying over, or "working up" a case, he became extremely nervous, had to have absolute solitude until his work was done and would sit for hours at his desk without food.